

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4755

晚九十月二十日十三號光

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

二拜禮

號四廿月正英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 9,520,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA:

Branches and Agencies—
TOKIO, LONDON, NEW YORK,
NACASAKI, HONOLULU,
LYONS, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI,
BOMBAY, NEWCHWANG,
TIENTHSIN, LIAOYANG,
PEKING, DALNY,
ROBE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARR'S BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$7,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq. Hon. R. Stewart.
Hon. W. J. Gresson. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Wheeller, Esq.
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [22]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hankow,
Tientsin, Calcutta, Tsinhai (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1904. [23]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1904. [24]

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905. [43]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,
Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu,
Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and arsenals and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Minoura,
Ogura, Oiwa, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshi, Yunohibara and other Coal
Companies.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

[38]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,947,200
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,947,200

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

London Office:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account and
accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be
ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

20, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1905. [21]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896

Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies—
CANTON, PENANG,
CHEFOO, SINGAPORE,
HANKOW, TIENTSIN,
PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
Places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities,
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " 6 " 3% " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [19]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

5% " 6 " 3% " 24 "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [24]

THE PHARMACY,
DISPENSING AND FAMILY
CHEMISTS.

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK
of DRUGS, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND
SICK ROOM REQUISITES, &c.,
always on hand.

A large variety of CHOCOLATES, in Fancy
Boxes, at reduced prices, owing to favourable
exchange.

Note Address:
56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON,
Chemist.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905. [43]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCKS OF

SLAZENGER'S
TENNIS RACKETS
FROM

\$8.50 to \$28.00 each

ALL WEIGHTS.

Court
Markers.

AYRES
CHAMPIONSHIP
LAWN TENNIS BALLS,
1905.

TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1905. [34]

ASAHI BEER,
BREWED BY THE OSAKA BEER BREWING
COMPANY, LIMITED,

OSAKA, JAPAN.

Telephone
No. 76
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

CALDBECK, MACREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [37]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI, FORMOSA, About 24th Freight and
(Passing through the Island Sea.) B. H. W. Snow January Passage.

SHANGHAI, CHUSAN, About 28th Freight and
H. W. Kendrick, R.N.R. January Passage.

LONDON, &c., COROMANDEL, January 28th See Special
G. M. Monford, R.N.R. Noon Advertisement,

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP (Direct) VIA JAYA, About 15th Freight and
SINGAPORE, PENANG, S. Barcham February Passage.
COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [2]

Hongkong, 19th January, 1905.

Intimations.

Millions

of bottles of Bovril are used annually—
used in the sick-room where Bovril
is the nurse's "second self"—used in the kitchen
where Bovril is the cook's "right hand"—used on
all occasions where strength and sustenance are
required. Bovril as a food has received the
endorsement of some of the greatest scientists
of the age.

75]



IND COOPE'S STOUT.

A Light Stout of exquisite flavour, specially
suitable for this climate.

Per Dozen Pints - - - - \$2.35.

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [36]

JOHN DEWAR SONS & CO., PERTH WHISKY,

Extra Special \$16.00 per case 12/1

White Label \$24.00 " 12/1

KRUSE & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1904. [39]

This space is reserved for

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	3,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,"	3,338 "	R. D. Thomas.
" " "FATSHAN,"	3,260 "	W. A. Valentine.
" " "HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,"	4,995 "	J. J. Lousius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8:30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons.....	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2:00 P.M.		
Departures on Sundays at 12:30 P.M.		
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8:30 A.M.		

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	210 tons.....	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8:30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons.....	Captain J. Wilcox.
" " "NANNING,"	569 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00, Return \$35.00.

Canton to Tak Hing ... Single \$12.50, Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samshui ... Single \$7.50.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN,"	Capt. B. Branch.	S.S. "SANUI,"	Capt. H. Black
Departures from Hongkong daily (Saturday excepted) at 7 P.M., calling at Kumchuk, and Kungmoon. Returning daily (Monday excepted).			

FARES:—Hongkong to Kung Moon, ... Single \$6.00

Hongkong to Kumchuk ... Single \$7.00

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

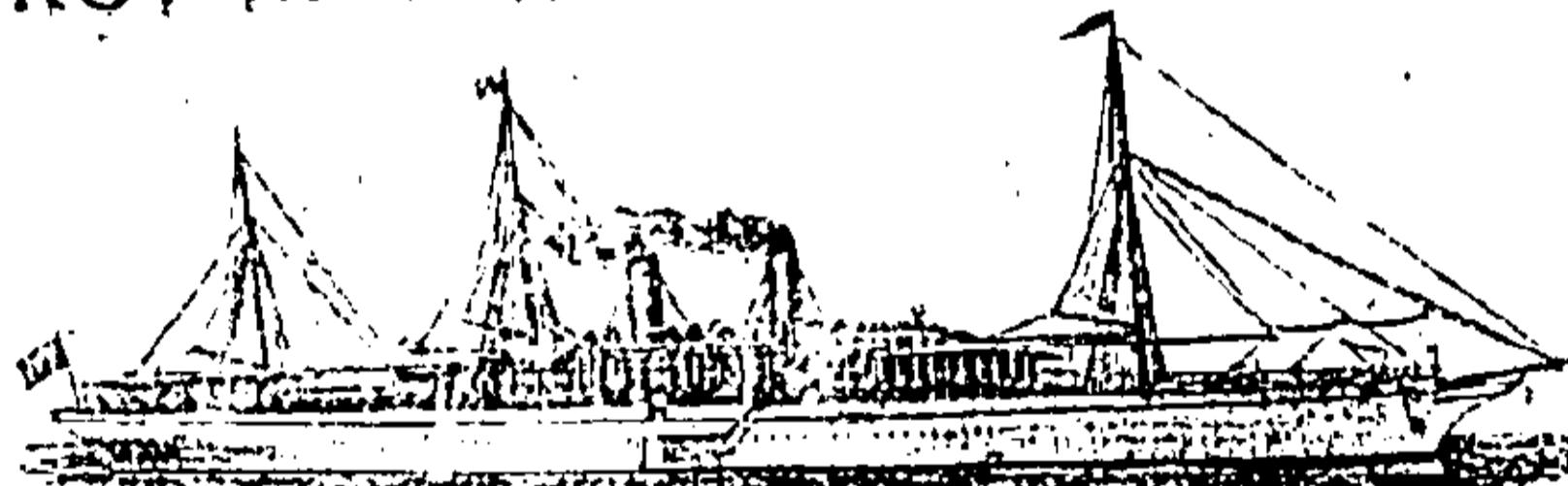
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1905

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.) SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY, 25th January.
" " "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
" " "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 8th March.
" " "ATHENIAN"	2,440 "	WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
" " "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
" " "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 19th April.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....	via St. Lawrence £60.	via New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on		
Steamers, and 1st Class Rail	£42.	

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and in the connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Timetables, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

9, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1905

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking cargo at through routes to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	31st January.
Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
ARCADIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	8th Feb.
Fork	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE & COLOMBO.)	15th Feb.
Ehlers	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	27th Feb.
Füller	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
SAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	7th March.
Lüning	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	21st March.
Behren	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	4th April.
Kneisel	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORE, PEMANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
	FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.	
NUBIA, Captain Habel, about beginning of April, Freight.		
For further particulars, apply to	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Road.	
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905		

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE 5c per case of 48 bottles (quart) or 6 doz pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

[57, 58]

Wilton's Building.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

[57, 58]</p

Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**
HIGH-CLASS DRAPERS, DRESS-
MAKERS, MILLINERS, HOUSE
FURNISHERS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

AT "ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"
Des Vœux Road.

All the latest up-to-date
Fancy Goods, Blouses, Ribbons,
Chiffons, etc.

A CONSIGNMENT
OF SPECIALLY-
SELECTED TRIMMED
MILLINERY HAS JUST
ARRIVED FROM
EUROPE.

The height of Fashion is now
displayed in our Show-rooms
and Windows.

DRESSMAKING
DEPARTMENT.

Satisfaction always given.
Everything done under First-class
European Supervision.
All the latest fashion plates on
view.
Prices moderate.
Estimates given for all kinds of
Garments.

CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.

Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves,
Caps, Coats, etc., etc.

IN OUR
FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT

We have a splendid Stock of every
kind and class of goods neces-
sary to the well-furnished House
Hotels, Ships, Hospitals, etc., fur-
nished throughout.
Estimates—free of charge.
All work done by experienced
workmen on the shortest notice.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING
BRANCH.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

We have a good Stock of our well-
known Footwear for Walking,
Shooting, Tennis, Yachting,
Cricket and Golf.

Hose for Cycling, Golf & Shooting.
Real Pigskin Puttees Leggings and
Hammond's Patent Riding Legg-
ings.

Fox's Spiral Puttees in Navy and
Khaki.

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Waistcoats,
Underwear,

etc., etc., etc.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
HONG KONG.

Notice of Firm.**NOTICE.**

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late
JAMES PARK WINGATE (deceased)
in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1904.
Amoy, 1st January, 1905. [158]

Auctions.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT,
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION;
TO-MORROW,

the 25th January, 1905, at Noon, alongside
the Wardley Street Wharf,

"HOI PING,"
Length 63 feet 6 inches, Depth 7 feet 3 inches,
Breadth 12 feet 5 inches; Compound Cylinder
Engines and Boiler, Engine Room and Stock-
hold Implements, Two Anchors and One Chain,
Side Lights, &c., &c.;
AND

The Steam Launch
"RISING STAR."

TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 24th January, 1905. [156]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 25th January, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,
corner of Icy House Street,

SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—

TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD and DINNER
WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS,
OVERMANTEL, TEAKWOOD, WAR-
DROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, ELEC-
TRO-PLATED and GLASSWARE, CAR-
PETS, CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE,
&c., &c.; &c.;
ALSO

2 COTTAGE PIANOS, (one by Collard and
Collard, London).
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 24th January, 1905. [152]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Messrs. KRUSE & Co., to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1905, commencing at
12 o'clock, Noon, at his
Sales Rooms, Dudding Street,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Their stock of Bicycles of the Pope Manufac-
turing Co., Hartford, comprising—
COLUMBIAS' (Chainless & Chain) Ladies' &
HARTFORD'S ... Gents'.
All Machines are new, and in perfect condi-
tion; guaranteed direct from the Factory.

TERMS.—As customary.
On view on Day of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [154]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Mr. KRUSE, to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1905, commencing at
12 o'clock, Noon, at his
Sales Rooms, Dudding Street,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Their stock of Bicycles of the Pope Manufac-
turing Co., Hartford, comprising—
COLUMBIAS' (Chainless & Chain) Ladies' &
HARTFORD'S ... Gents'.
All Machines are new, and in perfect condi-
tion; guaranteed direct from the Factory.

TERMS.—As customary.
On view on Day of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [154]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Mr. KRUSE, to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1905, commencing at
12 o'clock, Noon, at his
Sales Rooms, Dudding Street,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Their stock of Bicycles of the Pope Manufac-
turing Co., Hartford, comprising—
COLUMBIAS' (Chainless & Chain) Ladies' &
HARTFORD'S ... Gents'.
All Machines are new, and in perfect condi-
tion; guaranteed direct from the Factory.

TERMS.—As customary.
On view on Day of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [154]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Mr. KRUSE, to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1905, commencing at
12 o'clock, Noon, at his
Sales Rooms, Dudding Street,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Their stock of Bicycles of the Pope Manufac-
turing Co., Hartford, comprising—
COLUMBIAS' (Chainless & Chain) Ladies' &
HARTFORD'S ... Gents'.
All Machines are new, and in perfect condi-
tion; guaranteed direct from the Factory.

TERMS.—As customary.
On view on Day of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [154]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Mr. KRUSE, to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1905, commencing at
12 o'clock, Noon, at his
Sales Rooms, Dudding Street,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Their stock of Bicycles of the Pope Manufac-
turing Co., Hartford, comprising—
COLUMBIAS' (Chainless & Chain) Ladies' &
HARTFORD'S ... Gents'.
All Machines are new, and in perfect condi-
tion; guaranteed direct from the Factory.

TERMS.—As customary.
On view on Day of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [154]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction,

ON
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1905, at 3 P.M.,
on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan
to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erec-
tion of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race
Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS.—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905. [165]

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.**THE STORY OF NAMAKOYAMA.**

[Concluded from yesterday.]

On crept the infantry, leaving here and there a huddled figure grouped with others who moved piteously. At times a squad would sink and lose itself in hollow, only to climb presently up the opposite slope to halt on one knee, rifles at fixed bayonets, while the Lieutenant in charge reconnoitred to left or right searching for the line of best deploy. Then on, skudding a few rods, to another halt, until they came to the precipitous rocks, up which a goat could not have climbed. Here, hugging the base, with the sun about to sink, and having lost a very few, considering the advance made, they waited for night.

Meanwhile, aloft, hell reigned. The whole Russian left, from Peigan Bay to Ite Hill, and as far back as Laot Hill, concentrated its fire on the seven closely clustered batteries playing upon Namakoyama. The seven ignored the greater fire and like a bulldog on the grip, held their teeth to the victim. From beyond the fire was almost useless, careful and shrewd though the range was, mostly because our batteries were protected by mountain spur and hid by dips, while the gunners were almost entirely protected by manholes. Again and again I saw six-inch shells burst in the battery at the foot of our look-out, but dust and smoke cleared, then all was life again, the gnomes figures busy as ants with eggs. For a minute thus, then all would drop back again into the earth simultaneously with their reply, and perhaps at the very moment another Russian shell was in upon them. Was it the same beyond in Namakoyama? Perhaps, though, the shells must there have been multiplied by twenties, for the space of but a few rods, lying exposed to every range, received the constant fire of forty-two guns. The Russians had a wider target—a range of hills from which, occasionally, they could see a puff of smoke curling upwards. Yet we were often covered with dust from bursts on the slope beyond, and through the Valley of the Shadow, the diabolical screeches mounted with the dying of day. Night came with the wild clamour on in full fury and the little brown squads nipping the base of Namakoyama. Could they ever climb it?—four hundred feet of almost perpendicular rock, where, in daytime, with sticks and hobnailed shoes, the best of mountain climbers would have found an adventure? And they must go up with rifles, sharpened dropping among them, shells bursting overhead, bullets mowing them down, not to rest at the top, but once there, to plunge against troops well rested superbly entrenched.

The commanding officer—Lieutenant-General Matsumura of the First Division—called us to his mess. We had veal cutlets breaded, onions, and potatoes steaming hot, barley soup, coffee and brandy. A strange thing was this warm course dinner on a mountain peak in the midst of battle. Outside the tent, every inch of whose flaps was staked down by heavy rocks, the wind howled in from the inlet whose beauty was lost with day. We sought rest on some bean straw, under our blankets, the September moon streaming in, but there was no rest.

A flash in our eyes throws the mountain into a silhouette of fire and then plunges it in blackness. It is the searchlight on the extreme Russian left wheeling into position. Another flares out of the night. In between, the others dance, now a minute, now a tarantella. Then a red line streaks the air, parabola-like, and its end breaks into molten balls, illuminating the Valley of the Shadow of Death as by a candelabra of stars. Its path is crossed by another. Still the third leaps into life till the night is brilliant with fireworks. All spectacle for us—but what hideous glory! A growl among the mountains—rolling into power and horror as it flings out a crack upon the farther side. A naval shell from our left has burst in Ite Hill. The forth respond, the mountain reply. The small arms open up, the machine-guns rattle, the pom-poms clatter in. Pitch, fizzle, ding and pop are drowned. Crash, roar, hurtle and boom are out. The devil is loose.

"They're after Namakoyama now," cries Villiers.

"But, listen to our artillery. They wouldn't dare follow up the infantry like that!"

"Then the enemy has sortied from 203."

We yawn and creep back to the bean straw, roll over and prop myself on my elbows to listen to the clatter on the stones below. It comes nearer steadily, rhythmically, the tread of soldiers marching. Soon an indistinct line waves into sight. A low whistle and it turns square across the Valley of the Shadow, towards that terrible din. Another whistle and it twists up from single to double file. Each man has his full kit on his back, an extra pair of hobnailed boots, the pick, the shovel, the rifle. The steel rifle barrels are hooded by brass caps, a challenge to the dew. The officers' swords, sheathed in dull cloth, defy the glister of sunlight and searchlight. It is the reserve regiment advancing to reinforce at dawn. Company by company it passes, and in the end marches the grey-haired Colonel, stumbling in the dark, peering off at the searchlights. They enfile into the farther ravine and deploy by battalions. The din keeps up. So another gash is fed into the mill of war.

The reserves are no sooner gone than I hear crunches over the stones below as a wagon lumbering—a heavy wagon. Soon out of the mist past me a caisson rolls behind six horses, the mounts walking, calmly, slowly. Another caisson and another, then the guns—one, two, three, four, five, six in all, white overhast while the shot, and beyond gleams the searchlight. Here goes rumbling the trombone due to this fierce war music. Presently comes my friend, Nabuto, astride his bigheaded, thin-ankled horse behind the Captain in command. Then I learn that the rear battery is going forward, past the front battery, almost to the base of Namakoyama, where at a sixty-degree angle, I can reinforce the infantry as the sun comes up.

I hurry back, tell Villiers, and we snatch a fitful sleep, then, long before light, hurry into

the trenches on the foremost ridge and wait for Nabuto and his six guns to salute the morn. The fire has slackened. All is fairly quiet. Down the Valley of the Shadow a shell sometimes wings a nasty way and the searchlights hold vigil, but the infantry is sleeping on its arms. Presently the searchlight fades and all is absolute darkness. The last gun ceases. The camp fires have faded. Man sleeps with Nature.

This for a minute only. Soon the east tingles. Then the little light fades the immense and diaphanous shadows and soon over the rim of the world peers a new day. Peace, beauty, tingling health—this for an instant—when off to the right a ghastly shell wheezes. The snap is touched. The army wakes. Again it is on—the fearful din, the unendurable bombardment. So we have listened for two months. So it will be for months longer.

But what is that under the crest of Namakoyama? A patch of brown, then a patch—a flag—a white flag with a red sun in the centre, the Rising Sun of Japan. The brown is khaki-covered men, the blue those with overcoats. Down far at the lower left a grey-haired figure stands apart. The Colonel. He makes no attempt to shield himself. At Nanshan he led the victorious charge. Three bullets went through his coat and two through his cap, but he was uninjured. He wears Shinto emblems and believes he was not born to be killed in battle. He has been in forty-seven engagements without a wound. His name is Terada and he commands the First Regiment of the First Division. He stands there, caring nothing for the bullets which already have commenced to struggle in. Sharpnel is bursting above. Then the white flag, with the red sun in the centre, waves once to the left, once to the right, and twice to the front. It is the signal for the six guns down where Nabuto is to open up. Again the ridge falls under the terrible fire of the day before. The men crouch low, their own shells bursting not fifty yards above them.

So they wait all day. At a quarter past four in the afternoon Terada orders the final charge. There yells go up. *Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!* and with bayonets fixed, the squads deploying as before, the khaki-covered spots begin to move. In advance, a few men are crawling hand over hand, helped by straw sandals. Twenty feet from the parapet they pause and throw vigorously something that flies through the air like balls sent from catcher to second base. These explode on and in the parapet, hand grenades of gun cotton, throwing bursts of colour against the fast settling mists of evening. Then on, up go the khaki-covered ones, the grey-haired Colonel peering below with his glass. Finally, we can see the reserves climbing up from the base.

But we cannot see what has been done off in front and to the right. There has occurred the strategic movement. Just what it is we cannot tell exactly, but in some way a few companies have crawled in under the parapet on the opposite side, so that altogether, with the artillery hauled well up to the base of the mountain and the reserves falling in as planned success bids fair for the storming.

Suddenly the heavy fire on our side ceases, then commences, again, the Russians, meanwhile holding on as vigorously as the afternoon before. With the renewed bombardment the objective has changed. This time it is the road leading to Ite Hill over which all our sharpnel is playing. And down there we see the whole story. The Russians are retreating, throwing their rifles as they run. Namakoyama lies under the enemy's fire, and over it floats the white flag with the red sun in the centre.

Two hours later a fat old man with a heavy beard and boggy trousers is brought in a prisoner. An officer originally in the Commissionary Department, he was called into the firing line, business being dull in his department and the line officer depleted. He commanded six companies on Namakoyama. He looks at us sullenly. He has been wounded in the arm and has no greeting for us, though we are white. To him Port Arthur has fallen.

"The pigs!" he cries, as the interpreter tells us what he says. "I stood at

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED
1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXTRACT:

"I HAVE TAKEN PLEASURE
IN PRESENTING YOUR BRAND
(WATSON'S CELEBRATED E.
BLEND) AS THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY I COULD
PROCURE."

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

NOTICE
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communication should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copy sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 10 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On January 15th, at No. 4 Mount Sophia, Singapore, the wife of Rev. W. T. CHERRY, of a son.

At 53 Spottiswoode, Singapore, on the 15th January, the wife of T. TANAKA, Japanese Consul, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

THE ST. PETERSBURG RIOTS.

The civilized world was recently startled by the report that the down-trodden millions of Russia had at length found leaders willing and able to give expression to their thoughts, their feelings and their wrath at the shortcomings of their rulers. It is now even more amazed at the tragic turn in the tide of affairs at St. Petersburg. But a few weeks ago representatives of the people discussed the text of an important document embodying recommendations for reforms in State administration. This was presented to the Tsar, and shortly afterwards it was given forth that certain changes would be effected. It appears that the Government took this step with a view to pacifying the Socialist and Revolutionary parties, but, contrary to expectation, it has had the result of still further incensing them. So strong indeed has become the movement that the government will experience the greatest difficulty in stemming its strong current, and further arresting the progress of the culture of the country which they have stopped for so many years by their bureaucratic rule over society. "Injustice has reached the limit of endurance, and death is preferable to intolerable suffering," is the cry of the oppressed toilers, who have declared their readiness to die before the Winter Palace if no reply is given to their prayer. On Sunday fifteen thousand of the so-called strikers started out to make a peaceful demonstration in front of the Tsar's home overlooking the Neva. They were unable to reach the Winter Palace as Cossacks and Uhlans opened fire, slaughtering the workmen by hundreds, and finally driving them back. Not to be beaten, however, the demonstrators have erected barricades at Basil Island and are endeavouring to put up similar defences in that beautiful street known as the Nevsky Prospect. That the dawn of a revolution seems near at hand will readily be imagined on reading the intelligence sent by our London correspondent and through Reuter's agency. What the outcome will be it is impossible to forecast. The Tsar has fled, troops remain in the streets, the rioters are accumulating explosives, and fellow workmen have already defeated the military outside of the city and are now marching into the capital. The day of reckoning seems very near at hand, and Russia is, indeed, to be sincerely pitied just now. Since the fall of Port Arthur the people have become increasingly unruly, and we were told that they have lost faith in the Government. That they had realised they were living in a fool's paradise must have been apparent many months ago when the Government embarked upon the war. They soon saw the Baltic Fleet pottering about until it became the laughing stock of the world and nearly brought further disaster upon the country by their hysterical voyage down the North Sea. This was followed by its slow progress to the Far East at the same time as Kuroptkin was scrambling out of Manchuria and Stoessel being hard pressed at Port Arthur. The state of the country is terrible, indeed; Russia is reaping as she has sown, and the harvest is the inevitable vindication of an intolerable weight of tyranny to which her people have for so long been subjected.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial, Nethersole, and Alice Memorial Maternity Hospitals was held last evening. Among those present were: Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Chairman), Drs. Mitchell, Thomson, and Ho Kai, Revs. H. R. Wells and T. W. Pearce; Messrs. S. W. Tso, A. Mackenzie, A. Rumjahn, Chau Siu Ki and Clark, and Dr. Gibson (Secretary).

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Wells, in submitting his report, said there had been an exceptionally heavy expenditure this year in the matter of furniture—about \$800—spent mainly in connection with the Maternity Hospital, but thanks to Mr. Brewin, Mr. Chau Siu Ki and other friends, they had been able to clear off this balance.

Mr. Rumjahn moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Chau Siu Ki seconded the motion, which was carried.

BALANCE SHEET.

In presenting the balance sheet of the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital Building Fund, Dr. Gibson said the hospital opened free of debt. With Dr. Ho Kai and others, funds had come in as promised.

Dr. Thomson moved, and the Rev. T. W. Pearce seconded, that the balance sheet as submitted be adopted. Carried.

THANKS.

Mr. A. Mackenzie moved a vote of thanks to those who had been at work in connection with the accounts during the year. On Mr. Wells, as honorary treasurer, a great deal of work devolved and he could assure the committee they were fortunate in securing the services of a man like Mr. Wells. They also owed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lawson, the auditor. He had done his work carefully and well as they all knew, and well deserved the thanks of the Finance Committee.

RE-ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. Brewin as chairman for the coming year. It was entirely due to his energetic action in 1904 that the balance of \$3,600 odd was wiped off. In Mr. Brewin they had a most energetic and sympathetic chairman of the Finance Committee, and he certainly thought that no one in the Colony could occupy that position in a more effective manner than he (Mr. Brewin) had.

Mr. Tso seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Brewin thanked them for their kindness shown in acknowledging the kind way Dr. Ho Kai had spoken of him, and said it was very gratifying to read the good record of progress made by the Hospital since 1887, the steady increase in the number of patients, and the large additions to the accommodation. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

Madame Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, in general. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

Madame Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, in general. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

Later on we were fortunate in obtaining a brief interview with another distinguished Russian soldier, General Reiss, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Port Arthur, who came up to Shanghai along with General Dessino his aide-de-camp and Captain Stepanow of the General Staff.

General Reiss, who is a fine, soldierly man, standing well over six feet in height, was dressed in civilian attire—a light, summer, flannel suit. He added to the information kindly furnished by General Stoessel: "The Japanese had 24 of these terrible 11-inch guns, mounted in positions from which they swept the town and harbour of Port Arthur in such a way that nothing could resist their fire. The ships in the harbour were first perforated from the deck by the plunging fire from these huge

GENERAL STORES

DEPARTS FOR PORT SAID.

SU YUN threw iron bolts at the tram-cars as they passed along Des Vouex Road West, and broke the window of No. 12 car. He was fined \$10 by Mr. Gomperts this morning.

ORDINARY BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copy sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 10 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On January 15th, at No. 4 Mount Sophia, Singapore, the wife of Rev. W. T. CHERRY, of a son.

At 53 Spottiswoode, Singapore, on the 15th January, the wife of T. TANAKA, Japanese Consul, of a son.

GENERAL STORES

DEPARTS FOR PORT SAID.

Pratique was granted to the French mail steamer *Australien* this afternoon, and the liner left for Saigon and Europe shortly after four o'clock, with the exception of Capt. Afanassieff, staff officer accompanying General Stoessel, the Russians aboard, are proceeding on their journey, the unfortunate captain, who is suffering from a severe attack of small-pox, having been removed to the hospital ship *Hygeia*. This was the only case aboard of the steamer, but before the *Ulongkong* passengers were permitted to land last evening they had to be vaccinated, and it is understood that similar precautions will be taken in regard to other passengers. The Russian Consul was allowed to board the steamer early in the evening, and subsequently brought ashore General Stoessel and an officer of his staff with whom he dined and later escorted back to the ship.

IN SHANGHAI.

On January 19th, the *China Gazette* published the following interesting details of the General's arrival off the Northern Settlement:

Shanghai was in a state of great expectancy all the morning, in consequence of the arrival of the M. M. ss. *Australien* from Japan at Woosung with General Stoessel and his party on board,—the first of the band of heroes and heroines to reach the outer world from Port Arthur, after its long and terrible siege.

At the hour of the expected arrival there were a great number of foreigners collected at the jetty, and had the distinguished soldier stepped ashore then he would have encountered cameras to right of him, cameras to left of him, cameras in front of him, for a great array of photographic apparatus was got ready by the ubiquitous snap-shooters, to record what there was good reason for anticipating, would have been one of the most famous historical groups ever taken in Shanghai.

Prominent among the camera fiends we noticed several eager girls, including three or four professional photographers and many more amateurs, and mingled amongst them, several employees of the intelligence department.

But after a long and tedious wait, when the tender eventually drew up to the jetty at 10.45, it was found, to the great disappointment of the assembled crowd, who were prepared to cheer themselves hoarse, that General Stoessel and his party were not on board. It had been decided that he would not come up to Shanghai for the present at least, but would remain on board the *Australien* until she sails for Europe. Madame Stoessel, however, may come up to-morrow. She has eight little Russian orphans whom she has brought with her, the survivors of military families and households that were wholly wiped out at Port Arthur during its horrible ordeal of fire and steel. The meeting between the survivors of the siege and the Russian friends here was a very touching sight.

It was expected that the tender would arrive at the French Mail jetty about 10 o'clock, and that the gallant Commander of the Port Arthur garrison would come up along with the Russian high officials who had gone down to meet him in a special tender early this morning.

These included: His Excellency M. A. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Korea, General Dessino, Military Agent, Admiral Reinhardt and M. Drosencier, representing the Russo-Chinese Bank.

General Stoessel, in accordance with Russian custom, was first of all presented by the party with bread and salt. The salt was in a silver cecil, on the top of which was a silver gun; the words "To the heroic defender of Port Arthur" were inscribed on the cellar itself.

The party was accompanied by Madame and the Misses Dessino, and several other ladies of the Russian colony in Shanghai. A beautiful bunch of flowers was presented to her in a silver *porte bouque*, the many inscribed ribbons being passed through a massive gold napkin ring inscribed with the words: "To the heroine of Port Arthur."

Madame Stoessel, speaking of the scenes in the hospitals of Port Arthur, painted a terrible picture of their condition in the latter days of the siege when the wounded never knew whether they would be blown to pieces or die of their wounds. The lack of surgical appliances was another dreadful phase of the latter part of the siege.

Madame Stoessel, who is looking very worn but in fairly good spirits, expressed her high appreciation of the delicacy of the Japanese in not hoisting their flag over the forts of Port Arthur until after General Stoessel had gone on board the transport which took him to Japan.

General Stoessel, who looks careworn, with his head still swathed in a black bandage, owing to his recent wound, was dressed, when he was seen to-day on board the *Australien*, in the undress uniform of a Russian General. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

General Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, in general. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

General Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, in general. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

General Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, in general. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Riverton*, *Parrot*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

General Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, in general. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Situation in St. Petersburg.

London, 22nd January.

The situation in St. Petersburg is most serious, the town is in partial darkness and every one is buying candles in anticipation of the stoppage of the gas and electric light supply; newspapers are not published. The civil employees of the arsenal have joined the strikers. A sinister demonstration took place at the Winter Palace on Sunday to present a petition, the most remarkable and the most outspoken document, ever presented to an autocrat. It declares that the people are insulted, treated as slaves, burdened with labour beyond their strength to bear, stifled by despotism and the intolerable yoke of officialdom; injustice has reached the limit of endurance, and death is preferable to intolerable sufferings; national representation is indispensable, and the immediate convocation of representatives of all classes the sole balm for the wounds of the people. Satisfy these demands and you make Russia happy and glorious; if no reply is given to the prayer of the people we will die in the square before the Palace.

A Prefect's notice has been issued especially with the view of notifying that 400,000 men will march to the Palace on Sunday afternoon, headed by a young priest named Father Gapon, in canonicals and carrying a crucifix who is heart and soul in the movement. The workmen insist on seeing the Tsar himself and a deputation of three workmen has gone to Tsarkoe Selo to try to deliver the petition to the Tsar, to enable him to consider it before the monster demonstration. Troops are hurrying up from all districts.

LATER.

Indescribable Scenes.

Early in the morning Cossacks and other troops were marched to the Winter Palace; detachments of cavalry and infantry, each 150 strong, were stationed at various parts of the city, but the artillery was concealed from view. Fifteen thousand strikers started from the Neva works for the Winter Palace, their route was barred by Cossacks who opened fire and drove back the demonstrators; fighting then became general everywhere.

The crowd at Nicholas bridge was stopped by infantry, Uhlans, and Cossacks. The crowd appealed to the soldiers as brothers, not to shoot, and the infantry laid down their rifles, but the rest of the troops charged.

The Tsar remains at Tsarkoe Selo. The strikers are now infuriated and erecting wire entanglements, tearing down telegraph poles, raising barricades, and organising armed resistance; sanguinary conflicts are taking place all over the city.

Father Gapon is wounded and many women and children killed and wounded. The scenes are indescribable, and the air is rent with the cries of women and the angry shouts of men. The city appears plunged in open revolution and a night of horror is in prospect. The mob has erected two barricades at Basil Island from which they refuse to retreat in spite of repeated volleys from the troops; they are also trying to erect barricades at Nevski Prospect. All classes appear alike inflamed. A number of officers have been wounded and fallen at the hands of the mob, who tore off their swords and epaulettes. Ambulances are busy everywhere.

MACAO NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 22nd January.

The gunboat *Rio Lima* arrived from Lisbon on Friday; she relieves the *Diu* which will shortly be returning home from the China Station. Preparatory to the latter undertaking the long homeward voyage, she will be going over to Hongkong on the 24th inst., where she will be taken in hand by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. The *Diu* stands in need of extensive overhaul and repairs. According to reliable information she will be in dockyard hands for about six weeks before she will be fit to sail for Europe.

The *Rio Lima* has been here before. She is a much smaller boat than the vessel she relieves. She has all the appearance of a tiny pleasure yacht, rather than that of the only guardianship of Portugal's "Gem in the Orient Sea."

A case of small-pox has developed on board the hired transport *Lindula* lying in the Macao Roads. The patient was landed at Macao for treatment.

The health of the city is normal if the cases of measles and small-pox that have occurred are excluded from account. It is little wonder that this form of sickness should manifest itself while the weather is so abnormally warm for this time of year and the atmosphere is as moist as it has been during the past two weeks.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. J. I. Plummer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 24th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen slightly in Southern China and in E. Japan and has fallen over the Pacific and in Mid-China.

Gradients are moderate upon the east coast of China and moderate N.E., monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel and to the northward of it, and moderate S to SW. winds in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast—Moderate S to SW. winds, cloud, fair.

Communication with Gap Rock is interrupted.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

Our best thanks are again due to the following friends who have kindly contributed prizes:—Mrs. Siebs, Hon. Wei Yuk, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, T. Edwards, Fung Wa Chum, H. Hastings, E. A. Hewett, Ho Fook, Ho Tong, J. Olson, A. Rumjih, Sin Tak-fan.

The report of the

SCRIPTURE EXAMINATION

held this month, by Rev. P. Jenkins, is as follows:—

Taking into consideration that most of the boys are taught and examined in what to them is a foreign language, the result of the Scripture Examination is very satisfactory.

The four boys in Standard VII. did excellent papers, and gave evidence of understanding and appreciating what had been taught them.

Of the eighteen boys in Standard VI., the first six on the list did very well indeed, while more than half obtained more than 50 per cent.

Twelve of the twenty-eight scholars comprising Standard V. were awarded over 60 per cent., the first boy obtaining 84 per cent., while the first eight were most satisfactory.

Standard IV. was not quite so good. Out of twenty-six boys only six obtained over 40 per cent.

The majority of the boys in Standard III. evidently did not understand the questions, and their answers were in most cases anything but to the point; however, this under the circumstances is far from surprising.

On the whole a very good knowledge of the text of Holy Scripture was displayed, and very many of the boys seem to be well grounded in the Church catechism.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1904.

Seniors.—Edward Law, in honours with distinction in history, U. Wai-Tak; Juniors:—Fung Hing-yuk, W. Hagen, T. Loft, Ng Wai; Preliminary.—J. Crolius in honours, F. J. Bradt, H. G. Brandt, Chan Lam, Fai, R. Drude, T. Jex, C. G. Mackenzie, Pun Ping Leung, F. F. Siemsen and W. Thom.

CLASS PRIZES.

VII Standard, (1) Fung Hing-yuk; VI Standard, (1) G. G. Brandt, (2) J. Crolius; V. Standard, (1) G. Wong, (2) R. J. Hastings; IV. A Standard, (1) L. Clement, (2) I. Chin, Tien-shin; IV. B Standard, (1) Chung Tsoo-teng, (2) Fung I-on-pak; III. A Standard, (1) G. Litton, (2) A. Kay; III. B Standard, (1) Yeung I-cheung, (2) Yan Fat-ku; II. A Standard, (1) N. D. Rumjahn, (2) C. K. May; II. B Standard, (1) Ip Hing-tung, (2) Tang Hing-ye; I. A (1) T. Rowland, (2) G. F. Lammert; I. B Standard, (1) Tam Lu-chung, (2) Tam Tsu-yau.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

VII Standard, Oxford Prize, E. Law; Shakespeare, do. T. Loft; Scripture, do. J. Glaser; VI (do.) Oxford, do. J. Crolius; Mathematics and Scripture, H. G. Brandt; V (do.) Mathematics, G. Wong; Scripture, Wan Han-jok; IV.A. (do.) Scripture, L. Clement; IV.B. (do.) Scripture, Chu Yau-tsui; III.A. (do.) Scripture, A. Watson; III.B Scripture, Yan Fu-Ku; II.A (do.) Scripture, H. Parker and W. Lyngborg; II.B (do.) Scripture, Chiu Yan-tak; I.A (do.) Scripture, C. L. Shaw; I.B (do.) Scripture, Li Kang-wa.

Chinese Studies: (1) Lam Sing-fung, (2) Cheung Kwok-mau, (3) Chan Cheuk-nam.

Chinese Translation:—Chun Wang-to.

Type-writing: R. S. Simmons.

Music: W. Thom.

Conduct: W. Drude.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H.E. the Governor said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen: The report of the Head Master which has been read to us is satisfactory. Here at Queen's College there are more boys desirous of entering the school than can be received, showing an increased appreciation of the education offered at the principal boys' schools in the Colony. The division of the lower classes into Chinese and non-Chinese sections has effected an improvement which the report for 1903 showed was necessary. The school did well on the visits of the Inspector of Schools and at the Oxford Local Examinations and I would add that I had direct evidence at my own inspection on September 26th that the teaching of the boys was thorough and the tone of the school good. I congratulate Mr. Piercy and his very capable staff on these results. The report of the Staff, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Arnolds and Mrs. Grimes have continued to give every satisfaction.

Great attention has, as in former years, been given to physical training; the popular bathing expeditions were kept up twice a week whenever the weather permitted during the summer, and were closed with races and aquatic sports at Fu Tau-chau. Our new drill instructor from the West Kent Regiment has not been able to attend as regularly as his predecessor, his time being more required for army duties, so that our intended exhibition of drill has to be postponed.

In cricket, under the fostering care of Mr. Brown, our first and second teams have so far been invariably successful in their matches with other schools in the Colony. We have joined the new Football League and though our boys are younger and smaller than those of most other schools we intend to do our best towards winning the Challenge Shield. Tennis and Fives are also played. At the Victoria Regatta, as no other school entered for the Boys' Race, we sent in two crews and the prize was carried off by the boat of which Mr. Jex wascox.

We have had several pleasant interruptions to the monotony of routine. On Sept. 26th we were honoured by a visit from H.E. the Governor, who kindly devoted much of his valuable time to a thorough inspection of the boys and premises and was vociferously cheered when a holiday was announced. Through the kindness of Mr. Taylor and Mr. H. C. Austen two evenings ago, we had a most enjoyable evening spent with the gramophone. The Rev. T. Wright gave an interesting lecture on his journey round the world, illustrated with lantern slides. The girls and boys of the two Diocesan Schools had an enjoyable Christmas picnic in the launch Dragon (kindly lent by E. A. Hewett, Esq.) to Little Hongkong; an amusing programme of sports was carried out and after tea prizes and gifts were presented to all, Mr. J. Sullivan, of Amoy, kindly contributing to the expenses.

The health of all has been remarkably good, there being an almost entire absence of malarial fever, wounds and bruises incidental to football and cricket being almost the only ailments.

The Committee are considering a scheme for the further development and improvement of the institution.

The charitable side of the work is not neglected and in fact is increasing. In addition to 4 orphans supported by the Freemasons, there are 8 boarders entirely dependent on the school for board, clothing and education, as well as others on reduced fees. Two English boys born in Australia have been rescued, one sent by H.M. Consul at Amoy, from actual slavery, in the interior and the other sent by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, evidently a case of kidnapping for slavery.

—the year 1492. In that year a new world was discovered across the Atlantic. The Mussulman who had so recently gained a footing in the East was finally expelled from western Europe by the conquest of Granada and also in the downfall of Florence the city par excellence of art and learning where the Tuscan painters, Michel Angelo, Galileo, Pico, and the Platonists and a host of others flourished under the enlightened patronage of the Medici. As the Renaissance was the movement of the 15th century so was the Reformation that of the 16th. The close of the 17th century was marked by the growth of modern scientific and philosophic ideas and the desire for freedom which acted against the oppression of the ruling classes produced the great upheaval of the French Revolution in the last decades of the 18th century. The absolutism of Napoleon at the commencement of the 19th century was the natural reaction from the success of the Revolution, and the quiet period that followed the downfall of Napoleon was again a reaction from the stirring times of the war which lasted during the domination of Europe. This quiet time gave birth to the industrial movement which characterised the latter half of the nineteenth century. I will now leave the general history of Europe in order to give you an example from English history of the use of dates as historical scaffolding. The year 1415 is familiar to you all as the date of the signing of Magna Charta in the reign of John. This King was nicknamed Lackland because he lost his French territories. The result of this loss was that the Plantagenets, from Norman Dukes, holding England by right of conquest, became English Kings who considered that they had claims on the Norman Duchy. The battle of Agincourt in 1415, and 200 years after the signing of Magna Charta, marked the highest point ever reached in the assertion of those claims. The ill-success of the King who followed Henry V, and the subsequent internal troubles in England at the time of the Wars of the Roses, led her to abandon the attempt to become a continental power. Some two hundred years after Agincourt, she had started her first colonial efforts, and laid the foundation of her commerce, and it was her colonies and her commerce that led her again to take part in wars on the continent, and to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, exactly 400 years after Agincourt, and 600 years after the signing of Magna Charta. With these examples of historical scaffolding from the general history of Europe and the history of England, I must, I fear stop. I should have liked to have given another with reference to the East, and to have run over briefly the salient features in the histories of the five ancient monarchies of Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon and Persia, of my own people—the Jews, of classical India, of Sanscrit times and of the vast Empire of China, which differs from the other Eastern countries I have named in having remained under practically the same form of government from the earliest dawn of history to the present day. But my speech has degenerated to a lecture which has made an undue claim on your time and attention. I only hope that what I have said may have impressed the idea on some here that a scaffolding of dates and facts acquired in a school course of history, helps the subsequent building up of the world's stories, and that these stories are of intense interest. I will now conclude by evincing my own interest in the subject and stimulating that of the boys of this school in another way, viz.: by presenting an extra prize to the boy who has shown himself the most promising student of history, and I have much pleasure in presenting this parcel of books to Mr. Edward Law, who has earned distinction at the Oxford Local Examination in the study, and I hope he will find them of great value. (Applause).

Bishop Hoare said he wanted to say a few words, and first of all, he would say he was sure he was voicing the feelings of all present when he thanked His Excellency most heartily for coming there to distribute the prizes. He was sure it was of very great value to all their educational work in the Colony to have the Head of the Government showing a real practical interest in the education of the youth of the Colony, and come around their schools and give them real good advice, as to how a great deal of the educational work should be carried on. And he thought they were to be congratulated in having a Governor who could really be a help to them in their educational work. His Excellency had been speaking on the study of history. Now he had had a great deal of experience in teaching of all kinds, and he had never yet found a royal road to teaching history, for he considered it the most difficult of all subjects to teach. It was a most interesting subject to read, but it was a most difficult subject to teach and a most difficult subject for boys to learn, and to his mind the difficulty lay in the fact that the teacher did not know where to begin and where to end, the subject was so vast. He had to announce that the holidays began that day, and the school reopened on the 1st March. He wished them all a pleasant holiday, and a very prosperous time when they came back at the beginning of next term. As at the prize distribution at St. Stephen's College, he had promised prizes for the encouragement of athletics amongst the boys, he had great pleasure in promising the boys of the Diocesan School similar encouragements, and he hoped the two schools would meet in friendly matches at cricket, tennis, etc., throughout the year.

Three cheers were then lustily given for the Governor, the Ladies of Hongkong, and the Headmaster and Mrs. Piercy, after which the proceedings terminated.

—the year 1492. In that year a new world was discovered across the Atlantic. The Mussulman who had so recently gained a footing in the East was finally expelled from western Europe by the conquest of Granada and also in the downfall of Florence the city par excellence of art and learning where the Tuscan painters, Michel Angelo, Galileo, Pico, and the Platonists and a host of others flourished under the enlightened patronage of the Medici. As the Renaissance was the movement of the 15th century so was the Reformation that of the 16th. The close of the 17th century was marked by the growth of modern scientific and philosophic ideas and the desire for freedom which acted against the oppression of the ruling classes produced the great upheaval of the French Revolution in the last decades of the 18th century. The absolutism of Napoleon at the commencement of the 19th century was the natural reaction from the success of the Revolution, and the quiet period that followed the downfall of Napoleon was again a reaction from the stirring times of the war which lasted during the domination of Europe. This quiet time gave birth to the industrial movement which characterised the latter half of the nineteenth century. I will now leave the general history of Europe in order to give you an example from English history of the use of dates as historical scaffolding. The year 1415 is familiar to you all as the date of the signing of Magna Charta in the reign of John. This King was nicknamed Lackland because he lost his French territories. The result of this loss was that the Plantagenets, from Norman Dukes, holding England by right of conquest, became English Kings who considered that they had claims on the Norman Duchy. The battle of Agincourt in 1415, and 200 years after the signing of Magna Charta, marked the highest point ever reached in the assertion of those claims. The ill-success of the King who followed Henry V, and the subsequent internal troubles in England at the time of the Wars of the Roses, led her to abandon the attempt to become a continental power. Some two hundred years after Agincourt, she had started her first colonial efforts, and laid the foundation of her commerce, and it was her colonies and her commerce that led her again to take part in wars on the continent, and to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, exactly 400 years after Agincourt, and 600 years after the signing of Magna Charta. With these examples of historical scaffolding from the general history of Europe and the history of England, I must, I fear stop. I should have liked to have given another with reference to the East, and to have run over briefly the salient features in the histories of the five ancient monarchies of Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon and Persia, of my own people—the Jews, of classical India, of Sanscrit times and of the vast Empire of China, which differs from the other Eastern countries I have named in having remained under practically the same form of government from the earliest dawn of history to the present day. But my speech has degenerated to a lecture which has made an undue claim on your time and attention. I only hope that what I have said may have impressed the idea on some here that a scaffolding of dates and facts acquired in a school course of history, helps the subsequent building up of the world's stories, and that these stories are of intense interest. I will now conclude by evincing my own interest in the subject and stimulating that of the boys of this school in another way, viz.: by presenting an extra prize to the boy who has shown himself the most promising student of history, and I have much pleasure in presenting this parcel of books to Mr. Edward Law, who has earned distinction at the Oxford Local Examination in the study, and I hope he will find them of great value. (Applause).

—the year 1492. In that year a new world was discovered across the Atlantic. The Mussulman who had so recently gained a footing in the East was finally expelled from western Europe by the conquest of Granada and also in the downfall of Florence the city par excellence of art and learning where the Tuscan painters, Michel Angelo, Galileo, Pico, and the Platonists and a host of others flourished under the enlightened patronage of the Medici. As the Renaissance was the movement of the 15th century so was the Reformation that of the 16th. The close of the 17th century was marked by the growth of modern scientific and philosophic ideas and the desire for freedom which acted against the oppression of the ruling classes produced the great upheaval of the French Revolution in the last decades of the 18th century. The absolutism of Napoleon at the commencement of the 19th century was the natural reaction from the success of the Revolution, and the quiet period that followed the downfall of Napoleon was again a reaction from the stirring times of the war which lasted during the domination of Europe. This quiet time gave birth to the industrial movement which characterised the latter half of the nineteenth century. I will now leave the general history of Europe in order to give you an example from English history of the use of dates as historical scaffolding. The year 1415 is familiar to you all as the date of the signing of Magna Charta in the reign of John. This King was nicknamed Lackland because he lost his French territories. The result of this loss was that the Plantagenets, from Norman Dukes, holding England by right of conquest, became English Kings who considered that they had claims on the Norman Duchy. The battle of Agincourt in 1415, and 200 years after the signing of Magna Charta, marked the highest point ever reached in the assertion of those claims. The ill-success of the King who followed Henry V, and the subsequent internal troubles in England at the time of the Wars of the Roses, led her to abandon the attempt to become a continental power. Some two hundred years after Agincourt, she had started her first colonial efforts, and laid the foundation of her commerce, and it was her colonies and her commerce that led her again to take part in wars on the continent, and to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, exactly 400 years after Agincourt, and 600 years after the signing of Magna Charta. With these examples of historical scaffolding from the general history of Europe and the history of England, I must, I fear stop. I should have liked to have given another with reference to the East, and to have run over briefly the salient features in the histories of the five ancient monarchies of Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon and Persia, of my own people—the Jews, of classical India, of Sanscrit times and of the vast Empire of China, which differs from the other Eastern countries I have named in having remained under practically the same form of government from the earliest dawn of history to the present day. But my speech has degenerated to a lecture which has made an undue claim on your time and attention. I only hope that what I have said may have impressed the idea on some here that a scaffolding of dates and facts acquired in a school course of history, helps the subsequent building up of the world's stories, and that these stories are of intense interest. I will now conclude by evincing my own interest in the subject and stimulating that of the boys of this school in another way, viz.: by presenting an extra prize to the boy who has shown himself the most promising student of history, and I have much pleasure in presenting this parcel of books to Mr. Edward Law, who has earned distinction at the Oxford Local Examination in the study, and I hope he will find them of great value. (Appl

Shipping Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	25th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	25th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	31st January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	14th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	21st February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	25th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	27th February.

S.S. "TYDEUS" left Singapore at daylight on the 19th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 25th.

HOMEBWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"PRIAM"	31st January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"GLAUCUS"	14th February.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POUL	"AJAX"	20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	28th February.

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, <i>viz.</i>	"TYDEUS"	27th January.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI.....	"CHINKIANG"	25th January.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	27th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking cargo and passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried—all the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	2540	R. W. Almond...	MANILA	SATURDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 4th Feb., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

About

"RAS ISSA" 30th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship Tons Captain To Sail at Daylight on

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 Brechner January 25th, 1905.

"ARABIA" 4,483 Bahle February 13th, "

"ARAGONIA" 5,108 Schulte March 5th, "

"NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wagner March 31st, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

NOTICE.

BOO CHEONG, of No. 20, Pottinger Street, has always on hand

FIRST-CLASS WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS, AND STATIONERY
of every variety.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

S.H.P.S. Coated from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch. Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

[61]

[64]

Shipping Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

From 1st January, 1905.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

[15]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" ... 1,309... J. P. MARTIN

"KWONG TUNG" ... 1,238... H. W. WALKER

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9: every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5:30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These fine new steamers have unexcelled accommodation for first class passengers and are lit throughout by electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$34.

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

[17]

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING."

Captain E. J. Page, of 1,088 tons, registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey.

2nd " 1.50 "

Meals 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

WENDT & CO.,

Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904.

[15]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING."

Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY, leaving the Company's wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, at 8:30 A.M., and returning at 7:30 P.M.

The steamer will lay alongside the S.S. Perseverance's wharf at Macao.

FARE:

1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00

Return " \$3.00, " \$5.00

Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board at \$1 each meal.

YUK ON & CO., LTD.

S. A. NORONHA,

Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904.

[16]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helm, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, at Noon.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Philippines.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,61, R. W. Almond, 23rd Jan., Manila 21st Jan., Gen.—S. P. & Co.
Idomenes, Br. s.s., 4,000, H. Nish, 23rd Jan., Liverpool via Porte 10th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Sultan von Langkat, Dut. s.s., 2,202, Stege, 23rd Jan., Polo Sambo 16th Jan., Oil—Meyer & Co.
Auchenharden, Br. s.s., 2,250, Crowder 23rd Jan., Kuchinoeru 8th Jan., Coal—M. B. K.
Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,776, F. Wheeler, 24th Jan., Calcutta 8th Jan., Penang and Singapore 7th Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Tydes, Br. s.s., 4,799, M. H. F. Jackson, 24th Jan., Singapore 15th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Halmun, Br. s.s., 636, A. I. Robson, 24th Jan., Foochow 20th Jan., Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 23rd, Gen.—D. & Co.
Clearances at the Harbour Office.
San Cheong, for Canton.
Numantia, for Moli.
Pak Kong, for West River.
Kalkan, for Shanghai.
Tean, for Manila.
Sister, for Shanghai.
Kwongtung, for Canton.
Shun Lee, for West River.
Wingchuk, for Macao.
Amra, for Rangoon.
Idomenes, for Shanghai.
Chau On, for West River.
Sultan van Langkat, for Swatow.

Departure
Jan. 23.

Geier, Ger. cruiser, for Singapore.

Jan. 24.

Siberia, for San Francisco.

Australis, for Europe.

Longships, for Bangkok.

Phayen, for Haiphong.

Lysa, for Manila.

Leone, for Canton.

Loamoon, for Canton.

Worsog, for Canton.

Centurion, H.M.S. battleship, for Mira Bay.

Vengeance, H.M.S. battleship, for Mira Bay.

Andromeda, Br. cruiser, for Mira Bay.

Baltimore, Am. cruiser, for Manila.

Taiyuan, for Australian Ports.

Lina, for Shanghai.

Proteus, for Saigon.

Ningha, for Shanghai.

Bourbon, for Saigon.

Tian, for Manila.

Kowloon, for Chinkiang.

Passengers arrived.

Per Sulang, from Singapore—550 Chinese, and 8 Japanese.

Per Rubi, from Manila—Messrs. A. G. Schwartz, James B. B. Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. D. Mansfield, Messrs. W. D. Graham, Ow Kwan Lin, H. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beck, Mr. D. Watson, Dr. T. L. Benton, Mr. A. Dawson, Mrs. M. Gutierrez, Master Bentino, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bennett, Messrs. Quan On Hing, Kwong Quan, L. Macalindong, and 83 Chinese.

Per Australien, for Hongkong from Shanghai—Messrs. Fitzwilliams, H. Sefart, H. J. Tarrozi, T. T. Chogo, A. S. Tinchinlo, K. Mrs. Matsumoto, Mrs. Marie Laerose, Mr. S. R. Bailey, Mrs. Perez and 2 children. For Saigon from Kobe—Misses Domballa and Woodward. For Singapore from Yokohama—Messrs. L. O. Hillies, S. Hashim, S. Matsuda, Yokoyama and Watanabe. From Shanghai—Messrs. L. Carrier, John Weir, H. M. Russel and R. Goldstein. For Colombo from Yokohama—Mr. G. W. Woodhouse. From Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Debono. For Penang from Said from Nagasaki—General and Mrs. Stosse, General Reiss, Capt. Stepanow, Kolesnikow, Postiow, Lieut. and Mrs. Newelskow, Lieut. Gantshurov, Dr. Rabinev, Capt. Vodisa, Col. Dimlyewski, General Gorbatoff, Col. Hwostoff, Lieut. Gremavitch, Capt. P. Mikolawski, Nazarowski, Miss Kantinik, Messrs. Tchoudinov, Lebediev, Miss Pivovaroff and 6 infants, 18 Russian soldiers, 1 Korean interpreter and servant, From Shanghai—Mr. C. Sideraki, 5 Russians, Messrs. Nadeine, Treitakoff, Savitznoff, Kotensko, Col. Adurburhanoff, Toklad and Grigorenko, 18 Russian Colonels, 23 Russian Cossacks, 35 Russian Sub-Captains, 15 Russian Lieutenants, Messrs. Lostchinsky, Lindebeck, 13 Russian Lieutenants, 12 Sub-Lieutenants, Messrs. Troitzki, Goudkeff, Venetinoff, Mrs. Ramensky, Mrs. Venetinoff, Mrs. Erben, Messrs. Ribeinski, Slumine, Timm, Azarov, Romackine, Berg, Miss A. Zofoff, 113 Russian soldiers, and Mr. Konstantinoff. For Marseilles from Yokohama—Messrs. Heyden, T. W. Brewer, C. Verisell and C. Bernard. From Kohe—Mr. Degay. From Shanghai—Messrs. Offenbach, Chervesius, Bonnabel, Lepage; Paget, Mrs. Leclerc (2); Messrs. Elie, E. L. Grey, T. Jomarion, V. Dirieg, Mrs. Zissot and 5 infants, 3 French officers, 8 Marines, and 47 French soldiers.

Per Halmun, from Coast Ports—Misses E. MacGowan, M. MacGowan, Gaskell, Messrs. Nicholls, Waters, Chung, Cheah, Kea Ee, Cheang Fo Sieguas, and 110 Chinse.

Passengers departed.

Per Australien, for Saigon—Messrs. A. soll, Lun Lue, Un Chuk Chuen, Mr. U. Encarnacion, Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Launay, Mr. Un Man Chuen, Mrs. Ng yen Thia Kang, and 15 Chinese. For Singapore—Mrs. D. E. Hada, Mrs. Chia Ek Kee, and Mr. C. P. Felius. For Marseilles—Messrs. Doulin, Poudoule, Nicolas, and Tentret.

Shipping Report.

St. Rubi from Manila—Light Wly winds, fine weather.

St. Suisang from Calcutta—Light N.E. monsoon, and smooth sea from Singapore to 12° N., and from thence to port light to moderate S.W. winds, and moderate sea.

St. Halmun from Foochow—Light S.W. and variable winds, smooth sea, with thick fog from there to Swatow, thence to port light to fresh S.W. wind, cloudy, with occasional light showers.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.

Agiacourt, Br. s.s., 2,675, Worsnop, 23rd Oct., Hainan 1st Oct., Ballast—Order.

Ailsa Craig, Br. s.s., 2,200, A. D. Moody, 17th Jan., Moji 12th Jan., Coal—M. B. K.

Alesia, Ger. s.s., 4,500, Sarhs, 22nd Jan., Singapore 16th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.

Anapa, Br. s.s., 2,257, J. M. Williamson, 6th Jan., Philadelphia 5th Nov., Paraffin—S. O. Co.

Anglo, Ch. s.s., 1,158, G. C. Blethen, 23rd Jan., Canton 22nd Jan., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Aracida, Ger. s.s., 3,413, Th. Forch and Jan., Hamburg 15th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.

Benary, Br. s.s., 2,510, G. D. Sarchet, 21st Jan., Moji 15th Jan., Coal—M. B. K.

Cat Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 767, H. Schlaikier, 22nd Jan., Haiphong 19th Jan., and

Holbow 21st, Gen. and Pig—J. & Co.

Dr. Hans Jurg Kier, Nor. s.s., 69, H. E. Larsen, 23rd Jan., Haiphong 20th Jan., and Holbow 22nd, Gen.—A. B. M.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 18th Jan., Vancouver (B.C.) 26th Dec., and Sharpen 15th Jan., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Formosa, Br. s.s., 2,615, B. H. W. Snow, 23rd Jan., London 10th Dec., and Singapore 17th Jan., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Forrest Hall, Br. ship, 1,991, P. A. Logan, 14th Jan., New York 7th Aug., 1904, Petroleum

—N. Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 660, N. G. Andersen, 17th Jan., Java 6th Jan., Sugar and Ground-nuts—Order.

Gaelic, Br. s.s., 2,601, W. Finch, R.N.R., 18th Jan., San Francisco 13th Dec., Honolulu 20th, Yokohama 5th Jan., Kobe 7th, Nagasaki 10th, and Manila 16th, Mail and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Haitian, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 22nd Jan., Foochow 19th Jan., Amoy 20th, and

Swatow 21st, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Highlander, Br. s.s., 1,920, W. Dawson, 16th Jan., Moji 14th Jan., Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.

Hohne, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. Hamer, 18th Jan., Sourabaya 7th Jan., Sugar—L. W. & Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 27th Nov., Haiphong and Holbow 26th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Indravilli, Br. s.s., 3,215, S. Cullington, 28th Nov., Shanghai 24th Nov., Ballast—J. M. & Co.

Katharine Park, Br. s.s., 3,075, W. H. Capp, 10th Jan., Sasebo (Japan) 8th Jan., Light—C. I. & Co.

Kensington, Br. s.s., 2,247, Dower, 3rd Jan., Callao via Panama and Yokohama 3rd Oct., Ballast—J. M. & Co.

Lacertes, Br. s.s., 1,351, J. B. Jackson, 20th Jan., Saigon 15th Jan., Meal and Rice—Chinese.

Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 16th Jan., Calcutta 31st Dec., Penang and Singapore 11th Jan., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Loonggang, Br. s.s., 1,092, G. S. Weigall, 23rd Jan., Manila 20th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,070, E. Schultzen, 20th Jan., Bangkok 11th Jan., and Hoihow 10th Rice—B. & S.

Macquarie, Br. s.s., St. John George, 14th Jan., Moji 9th Jan., Coal—G. L. & Co.

Ningchow, Br. s.s., 950, Purkes, 12th Jan., Gutzlaff 9th Jan., Gen.—Order.

Numanzia, Ger. s.s., 2,803, H. Brehmer, 20th Jan., Portland and Japan 18th Dec., Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 21st Jan., Java 12th Jan., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Powderham, Br. s.s., 1,497, A. B. Toms, 9th Jan., Barry Dock 12th Nov., Coal—Order.

Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, F. Bremer, 16th Jan., Chefoo 11th Jan., Gen.—S. & Co.

Pundua, Br. s.s., 2,126, R. F. Thomson, 20th Jan., Singapore 15th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Samson, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Richwaldt, 22nd Jan., Bangkok 16th Jan., rice—M. & Co.

St. Atkinson, R. D., Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, J. M., Herbert

St. Beattie, M. P., Olifent, Capt. and Mrs. Bentwick, Capt. and Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. and children

Mr. and children

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. POLYNESIEN 21st February.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL"

Captain G. M. Montford, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. India, 7,911 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Calcutta, due in London on the 11th March, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1905.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
AT THE PEAK.

NOS. 2 AND 3, GOUGH HILL.

A N-ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE with Dressing, Drying and Bath-room; partly furnished; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Peak; fitted with superior baths and with hot and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants Quarters.—Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1904. [1398]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [50]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,

for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPS
at the most moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [71]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE,
THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [70]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPPON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD,
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [69]

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147,
WANCHAI ROAD, Comfortable and
airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive
of Taxes.

And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1905. [72]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 8
and 10 to 15, GAP ROAD, facing Race
Course, within reach of the Electric Cars,
thoroughly cleansed and colour-washed, in flats
or whole.

Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1905. [73]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 100 and 101, Praya East,
with Water Frontage.

Apply to—
"VICTORIA BUILDINGS."
Hongkong, 28th December, 1904. [1394]

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN
HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsim
Sha Tsui, Kowloon. Each with five spacious
well-ventilated living rooms, two bath rooms,
kitchen, garden, tennis courts, servants' quar-
ters, water, gas, electric lights and bells.
Moderate Rental. Possession on or about
1st April, 1905.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [62]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDED.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$250,000 \$175,533 \$91,973	\$1,493,554	{ Div. of \$1.10@ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	5 %
National Bank of China, Limited	99,045	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$1,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	53 %
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$52	{ \$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$1,50,494	\$17 for 1903	62 %
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,739	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	71 %
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119.	Final of 10/- making £1 for 1903	8 %
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,800,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,400,000 \$2,600,000 \$2,800,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,200,000 \$3,400,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,800,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,200,000 \$4,400,000 \$4,600,000 \$4,800,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,200,000 \$5,400,000 \$5,600,000 \$5,800,000 \$6,000,000 \$6,200,000 \$6,400,000 \$6,600,000 \$6,800,000 \$7,000,000 \$7,200,000 \$7,400,000 \$7,600,000 \$7,800,000 \$8,000,000 \$8,200,000 \$8,400,000 \$8,600,000 \$8,800,000 \$9,000,000 \$9,200,000 \$9,400,000 \$9,600,000 \$9,800,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,200,000 \$10,400,000 \$10,600,000 \$10,800,000 \$11,000,000 \$11,200,000 \$11,400,000 \$11,600,000 \$11,800,000 \$12,000,000 \$12,200,000 \$12,400,000 \$12,600,000 \$12,800,000 \$13,000,000 \$13,200,000 \$13,400,000 \$13,600,000 \$13,800,000 \$14,000,000 \$14,200,000 \$14,400,000 \$14,600,000 \$14,800,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,200,000 \$15,400,000 \$15,600,000 \$15,800,000 \$16,000,000 \$16,200,000 \$16,400,000 \$16,600,000 \$16,800,000 \$17,000,000 \$17,200,000 \$17,400,000 \$17,600,000 \$17,800,000 \$18,000,000 \$18,200,000 \$18,400,000 \$18,600,000 \$18,800,000 \$19,000,000 \$19,200,000 \$19,400,000 \$19,600,000 \$19,800,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,200,000 \$20,400,000 \$20,600,000 \$20,800,000 \$21,000,000 \$21,200,000 \$21,400,000 \$21,600,000 \$21,800,000 \$22,000,000 \$22,200,000 \$22,400,000 \$22,600,000 \$22,800,000 \$23,000,000 \$23,200,000 \$23,400,000 \$23,600,000 \$23,800,000 \$24,000,000 \$24,200,000 \$24,400,000 \$24,600,000 \$24,800,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,200,000 \$25,400,000 \$25,600,000 \$25,800,000 \$26,000,000 \$26,200,000 \$26,400,000 \$26,600,000 \$26,800,000 \$27,000,000 \$27,200,000 \$27,400,000 \$27,600,000 \$27,800,000 \$28,000,000 \$28,200,000 \$28,400,000 \$28,600,000 \$28,800,000 \$29,000,000 \$29,200,000 \$29,400,000 \$29,600,000 \$29,800,000 \$30,000,000 \$30,200,000 \$30,400,000 \$30,600,000 \$30,800,000 \$31,000,000 \$31,200,000 \$31,400,000 \$31,600,000 \$31,800,000 \$32,000,000 \$32,200,000 \$32,400,000 \$32,600,000 \$32,800,000 \$33,000,000 \$33,200,000 \$33,400,000 \$33,600,000 \$33,800,000 \$34,000,000 \$34,200,000 \$34,400,000 \$34,600,000 \$34,800,000 \$35,000,000 \$35,200,000 \$35,400,000 \$35,600,000 \$35,800,000 \$36,000,000 \$36,200,000 \$36,400,000 \$36,600,000 \$36,800,000 \$37,000,000 \$37,200,000 \$37,400,000 \$37,600,000 \$37,800,000 \$38,000,000 \$38,200,000 \$38,400,000 \$38,600,000 \$38,800,000 \$39,000,000 \$39,200,000 \$39,400,000 \$39,600,000 \$39,800,000 \$40,000,000 \$40,200,000 \$40,400,000 \$40,600,000 \$40,800,000 \$41,000,000 \$41,200,000 \$41,400,000 \$41,600,000 \$41,800,000 \$42,000,000 \$42,200,000 \$42,400,000 \$42,600,000 \$42,800,000 \$43,000,000 \$43,200,000 \$43,400,000 \$43,600,000 \$43,			